

97. **Qualified Person:** A person who, by possession of a degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by knowledge, training and experience, successfully demonstrated to his employer an ability to solve/resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.
98. **Qualified Rigger:** A rigger who meets the criteria for a qualified person.
99. **Range control limit device** is a device that can be set by an equipment operator to warn that the boom or jib tip is at a plane or multiple planes.
100. **Range Control Warning Device:** A device that can be set by an equipment operator to warn that the boom or jib tip is at a plane or multiple planes.
101. **Rated Capacity:** The maximum working load permitted by the manufacturer under specified working conditions. Such working conditions typically include a specific combination of factors such as equipment configuration, radii, boom length, and other parameters of use.
102. **Repetitive Pickup Points:** When an operation involves the rope being used on a single layer and being spooled repetitively over a portion of the drum.
103. **Rotation Resistant Rope:** A type of wire rope construction which reduces the tendency of a rope to rotate about its axis under load. Usually, this consists of an inner system of core strands laid in one direction covered by an outer system of strands laid in the opposite direction.
104. **Running Wire Rope:** A wire rope that moves over sheaves or drums.
105. **Runway:** A firm, level surface designed, prepared and designated as a path of travel for the weight and configuration of the crane being used to lift and travel with the crane suspended platform. An existing surface may be used as long as it meets these criteria.
106. **Section** means a section of this subpart, unless otherwise specified.
107. **Special Hazard Warnings:** Warnings of site-specific hazards (for example, proximity of power lines).
108. **Stability (flotation device):** The tendency of a barge, pontoons, vessel or other means of flotation to return to an upright position after having been inclined by an external force.
109. **Standard Method:** The hand signals established in ASME B30.3-2004 and ASME B30.5-2004.
110. **Standing Wire Rope:** A supporting wire rope which maintains a constant distance between the points of attachment to the two components connected by the wire rope.
111. **Such as** means “such as, but not limited to.”
112. **Tagline:** A rope (usually fiber) attached to a lifted load for purposes of controlling load spinning and pendular motions or used to stabilize a bucket or magnet during material handling operations.
113. **Tender:** An individual responsible for monitoring and communicating with a diver.
114. **Tilt Up or Tilt Down Operation:** Raising or lowering a load from the horizontal to vertical or vertical to horizontal.
115. **Travel Bogie (also referred to as Bogie):** An assembly of two or more axles arranged to permit vertical wheel displacement and equalize the loading on the wheels.
116. **Trim:** The angle of inclination about the transverse axis of a barge, pontoons, vessel or other means of flotation.
117. **Two Blocking:** A condition in which a component that is uppermost on the hoist line such as the load block, hook block, overhaul ball, or similar component, comes in contact with the boom tip, fixed upper block or similar component. This binds the system and continued application of power can cause failure of the hoist rope or other component.
118. **Unavailable Procedures:** Procedures that are no longer available from the manufacturer, or have never been available from the manufacturer.
119. **Upperworks (also referred to as Superstructure or Upperstructure):** The revolving frame of equipment on which the engine and operating machinery are mounted along with the operator's cab. The counterweight is typically supported on the rear of the upperstructure and the boom or other front end attachment is mounted on the front.